

Allotype female.—Length 6 mm., width 3 mm. Similar to male except that anterior tibial spur is slender, apically acute and noticeably decurved at tip, the spurs of the middle tibiae are slender and normal, the shorter being more than half the length of the longer, and the middle and posterior femurs lack the hairy punctures near the trochanter.

(*To be continued*)

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### Notes and News in Entomology

Under this heading we present from time to time short reviews, notes, news and comments on entomology throughout the world. Contributions from readers are solicited and will be acknowledge when used.

**Parasite production by the New Jersey Department of Agriculture:** From 1939 to 1942 the parasite laboratory of the Bureau of Plant Industry of the New Jersey Department of Agriculture cultured millions of *Neoplectana glaseri*, the nematode parasite of the Japanese beetle grub, and introduced 563 colonies of this nematode over sections of New Jersey that had an appreciable beetle population. These colonies were introduced at 3½ mile intervals. As this colonization should be adequate if the nematode is adapted to become a factor in the natural control of the Japanese beetle, emphasis has now been shifted to the production of other insect parasites.

At present the fungus *Beauveria bassiana* is being investigated as an adult Japanese beetle pathogen; *Microplectron fuscipennis* is being reared and introduced in the field as a parasite of the European pine sawfly; and work has begun on the production of large numbers of *Macrocentrus ancylivorus*, the most important insect parasite of the Oriental fruit moth, which is so troublesome to peach growers. H. B. WEISS.

**Gnorimoschema operculella (Zell.) in New Jersey (Lep.):** During the summer of 1943 an outbreak of this insect, known as the potato tuber moth, occurred over the southern half of New Jersey and was particularly severe in Cumberland and Salem counties. In years past minor indications of the presence of

this insect had been noted in a few potato fields, but it was assumed that it would never be a pest in New Jersey because our usual climatic conditions and disposition of the potato crop did not favor its development. This assumption was wrong. This insect, which is a pest in warm, dry regions, developed in alarming numbers last summer when temperatures were high and precipitation was low or absent. It is believed that the establishment of this insect in New Jersey was hastened by the operations of Federal governmental agencies which purchased and stored southern potatoes in New Jersey and then dumped them as unfit for food. Some of these potatoes were found to be severely infested by tuber moths.

Although not welcomed by potato growers, the larvae of the potato tuber moth were found by the Citrus Experiment Station of Riverside, California, to be ideal insectary hosts for the mass production of *Macrocentrus ancyliivorus*, the parasite of the Oriental fruit moth, and advantage is being taken of this in the production of these parasites in New Jersey. H. B. WEISS.

**A classification of entomologists in 1764:** In his book *Entomologia sistens insectorum tabulas systematicas*, Hafniae, 1764, Martin Thomas Brunnich, the Danish naturalist and professor at Copenhagen, supplied a classification of entomologists, which is herewith reproduced as a matter of interest. Although in 1764 there may have been some basis for the distinctions then made, these do not hold at the present time, and Brunnich's classification needs to be completely revised and modernized. However, his grouping, which follows, shows the varied interests of a comparatively small group of early entomologists and naturalists.

#### I. Entomologists.

##### A. Collectors.

1. Ancients or Fathers (Patres), such as Aristotle, Pliny, Dioscorides.
2. Commentators, the same names as above.
3. Ichnographers, or figurists, such as Goedart, Hoefnagel, Merian, Vallisnieri, Albin, Frisch.